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Wright Written Right.

A TWISTIFICATION.

Wright we know is written right
When we see it written right,
But when we see it written right,
We know 'tis not then written right,
For write, to have it written right,
Must not be written right or right,
Nor yet should it be written rite,
But write, for so 'tis written right.

Select Tale.

THE YANKEE BALL.

A Tale of the Revolution.

Holmes' Hole is a harbor well known to all navigators of the coast of New England. During the year 1781, while the hopes and fears of the American patriots were alternating, a half a dozen British frigates were lying snug in the Holmes' Hole harbor. Time hung heavily on the hands of the officers on board their vessels, and they availed themselves of every opportunity of breaking in upon its tedium.

The project of a ball on shore was got up, and the hearts of the British officers bounded merrily at the prospect of the pleasures in store for them. The Yankee girls, although not remarkably disposed to smile on a British uniform, were nevertheless not adverse to indulging in a little flirtation with those who wore the red coats. Ladies wear the bump of flirtation on their heads the world over, and it is therefore not to be wondered that the girls in the neighborhood of Holmes' Hole were willing to have a few hours—gratification at the expense of the enemies of their country. To bring the lion hearts of these officers to terms of capitulation, was an object not to be resisted; and accordingly these damsels arrayed themselves in their bright smiles, and repaired to the festive hall at the time appointed.

Brilliant shone every thing on that evening. The officers were there forgetful of the errand of butchery on which they were come to the country, and intent only on winning honeyed looks and love-lit smiles from the breathing forms around them. The dance went on; and, as fair and sylph-like forms wreathed thought he mazes, the proud Britons forgot their sweet-hearts at home, and yielded up their devotion to the fair strangers before them. Swiftly flew the winged hours away, and the solemn chime of midnight swelled the air before the sounds of music ceased, and the parties separated, with the hope of many such meetings in future.

It was too late to return, to the ships that night, and the gallant officers, after discoursing on the comparative merits of the beauties by whom they had been entranced, drank a toast to woman's smile, and prepared to retire for the night. Pleasant dreams charmed their slumbers—fair forms flitted around their pillows—away their spirits bounded over the wide expanse of waters between them and their distant homes, and they revelled in half-awakened scenes of former bliss—and sleep to them was a repose and a blessing. No thought, no suspicion had they of coming evil; but, busy with the past, all forgetful were they of the power of the future to bring a saddening change over their hearts, and they slept away with the smiles of tranquility playing upon their sealed features.

But all were not asleep that night. There were others, counting on future glories and glories, whose wakeful enterprise banished slumber from their eyelids, and filled their hearts with those high sensations which deeds of chivalrous daring always foster. To these it is now our duty to turn.

The Vineyard Sound is about five miles over. While the dance was in progress on the one shore, preparations of another kind were in progress on the opposite one. The tidings of the ball were spread throughout the vicinity, and eighteen brave fellows agreed to make that night replete with gloomy as well as brilliant recollections to the British officers.

The moon was in her last quarter, and as she sunk below the horizon, and her girdling light vanished from the heavens, a company of resolute fellows descended the bank and made to the water's edge. A couple of boats were soon unmoored and launched on the unsteady element, filled with as gallant crews as ever started on an eventful enterprise. Every spirit it swelled high as they cleared the foam of the breakers and the crafts beneath them rode gracefully over the gentle billows.

"Now, my hearties," said a voice from the bows of the large boat, "the first thing that I have to ask of you is, that you obey orders."

"Aye, aye, captain," responded the others.

"Then boys, draw your pistols, and prepare for a shot."

Every fellow that owned a pistol—that is, a canteen or flask—drew it forth and uncorked it.

"All hands ready? Then, my hearties

twig this toast: Success to the Vineyards and a bad night's rest to the red coats!"

The toast was duly honored, and every fellow took down his canteen and replaced it in his pocket.

"Now this is my first order: no word is to be spoken louder than a whisper, between this and the other shore. The success you have just drank to, depends on silence."

"Aye, aye," muttered all hands. The oars were muffled to prevent a splash, in the water, and onward the boats went silently. Their heads were pointed directly towards the tavern where the ball had been, and each fellow mused on the scenes which would transpire on their arrival.

"I'll be shot if I can keep still, Joe," said a youth by the name of Sam Dareall to his next neighbor, in a whisper. "I can't help thinking that chiefest of witches, Sally Renham, is at that party."

"Well, what harm if she is?"

"None, that I know of," returned Sam, "only I don't like the thought of that fair hand being touched by an arm that wears a red coat."

"The girl, Sam, is a fair one, and she is as true as she is fair. Her heart never harbored love for a Tory. You see, it runs in all female flesh to like to win a heart, if it be but to see with what kind of grace its owner will yield it up."

"Truer words were never spoken, Joe; but why the devil a girl, when she's got one heart safe, can't be satisfied with it, is something that I don't understand."

"I guess there's more than that in female human nature that you don't understand, Sam. Woman has a great many kinks that are perfect mysteries to me. But as to being uneasy about Miss Renham's hand, it is sheer nonsense. Her eye can blink as kindly on his majesty's epaulettes, but it dwells, Sam, on the plain rigging of a lad that we both know pretty well."

"Who's that?"

"Why yourself, Sam. Heavens! what blind fools love makes of you fellows. All you have got to do is to capture the biggest officer in the gang to-night, and that act, I tell you, won't fail to take captive the fancy of the lady. She's fond of doing like things herself."

"Give us your hand, Joe, and I'll promise you, that if the taking of the proudest officer at Daggett's to-night, will please Sally, she shall be pleased. I swear the prisoner shall be mine."

"Luck to you, Sam," and thus their colloquy ended.

It was full two o'clock as our party hauled their keels on the strand. A few whispers passed around, and then they mounted the bank, and struck directly for Old Daggett's. As they drew nigh they separated, and in a minute a complete line was drawn around the house to prevent escape, if any should be attempted.

A party of the force returned to the house, and soon presented themselves at the door of the room in which their destined victims lay, dreaming of anything rather than a capture. The door turned on its hinges, and the loud voice of the leader of the invaders commanded the sleepers to surrender. The room was soon a scene of confusion. The Britons were at first disposed to make resistance, but seeing no way to escape, and knowing their good treatment depended on their submissiveness, they surrendered with as much grace as was desirable. Out of their beds they were forced, then as sleepy looking fellows as one would wish to see. One of them, corpulent, red-faced, and larger than his companions, grumbled as he rose, but a hand was placed on his shoulder, with an order to be as still and brisk as possible, and he submitted.

"I've got him Joe," said our lover Sam, to his friend, who was assisting a reluctant leg to force itself through a pair of inexpressibles.

"Well, hang on to him."

"Aye, that I will, like death to a grim beggar."—Then, turning to his prisoner, he added, "Come my dear sir, I don't want you to be officious, but let me assist you in adjusting your wardrobe. While you are gartering that stocking, I'll garter your neck with this cravat."

"Take that, d—d you, for your impudence," said the officer, at the same time levelling a blow with his clenched fist, which Sam parried.

"Tenderly, tenderly, my dear fellow," said Sam; but if you want the use of your peepers by the time day-light comes, you will be sparing with your fists.

"Who and what are you?" asked the officer, looking grumbly up in Sam's face.

"My name is Sam Dareall, at your service, which, being interpreted, means Sam Daredevil; I will promise you a touch of my nature and friendship, too, before we separate."

"You are a devilish clever fellow."

"Thank you sir; it runs in the Dareall family to be obliging. Can I be of any use to you in putting on your coat; for I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of marching you off right away. What is this silly thing good for?" said Sam, at the same time pulling the epaulettes from the officer's shoulders; "it's only fit for a

child's plaything." And he put his foot on the toy.

The Briton's face grew very red, but he had to keep quiet, as Sam assured him that, as he was going a long journey, it would only be an incumbrance to his shoulders, and he had done what he had from the kindest intentions.

To the door Sam led his prisoner, and meeting his friend Joe at it, desired him to say if he had not captured the biggest game. Joe deliberately glanced his eye about the officer's sturdy dimensions, and replied affirmatively.

When they reached the outside of the house, a short parley ensued, in which it was determined the enemy should be hurried by a forced march, off to Boston. One officer, who could be neither persuaded nor forced to put on his regimentals up stairs, and who had been brought down for the purpose of seeing what effect the chill air would have upon him, swore he would die before he would move a foot. One of the captors who had him in tow, now applied a switch to his bare feet, and he moved them with much briskness, to the delight of the joyous Americans and the evident chagrin of the officers.

The poor fellow at the earnest entreaties of his friends, after being dragged a few yards, very reluctantly yielded up his resolutions, and drew on his pantaloons.

The whole party soon got under way, and made good haste to their boats and over the bay again. Many were the jokes which circulated among the merry fellows, at the expense of their prisoners, who although in the midst of a superior force, could not altogether resist the spirit of insubordination.

The prisoners were got safe into quarters by day-light, and, after breakfast, were ordered to prepare for an overland journey to Boston, where they arrived in safety, and were deposited for safe keeping under the protection of John Hancock. They were soon exchanged, and lived to relate in their homes, to their anxious friends, all the scenes which transpired between the ball-room and Boston—the corpulent one not forgetting to make affectionate mention of Sam Dareall who, he it known, was shortly after married to Miss Sally Renham, and lived to tell his grand-children the story of that night.

Foreign News.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

By the Steam Ship Cambria we have news from Great Britain as late as the 4th of February.

The news is of the most important and gratifying kind.

Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's speech, as well as the tone of the press, with regard to the United States, is of the most pacific character.

Expressions of regret are made on all hands that the difficulties between that country and the United States about Oregon are yet unsettled.

FROM WILMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES, FEBRUARY 4.

The steamship Cambria, commanded by our excellent and esteemed friend Captain Judkins, takes out to-day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Great Britain.—Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and, under its operation, the exchange of commodities between this country (England) and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote not irreverently the words of the sacred volume, "than the eye hath yet seen or the heart hath conceived." The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free trade—repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; admits corn duty free at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter, (eight bushels), and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever. To the details of this great measure we earnestly entreat the attention of our commercial readers. Great Britain at the present moment is in a blaze of excitement; men talk and think of nothing else, they have set their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme for the regeneration of the country which the Premier has laid before Parliament; and they desire to curtail the period fixed for the total extinction of the corn laws. The friends of peace and progression on this side of the water hope—earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood, and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste will give way to more liberal, civilized, and comprehensive views.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the prominent articles of American exports we have noticed elsewhere. Altogether, the subject, in its various phases, is the most important that ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction of ocean navigation; and all that is now wanting is for the Government and people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and, in the true spirit of commerce and of friendship, forget the past, and run a generous race of mutual happiness and prosperity for the future.

Our columns to-day furnish evidence of great revolution which has taken place in the public mind relative to the fiscal policy of the country. Governments, it is notorious, in all highly civilized countries, are always conservative—always in arrears of the people's requirements. It is certainly so in England; it is more or less so in the other countries, making allowance for the difference of moral and physical causes. The Minister who carries out Bentham's axiom of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," will best serve the interests of humanity, and fulfil his own high destiny. But where the representative principle is at work; where the public mind possesses sufficient intelligence to grasp the great truths, and desires their embodiment in action—all that the State pilot has to do is to be the instrument of realizing an enlightened policy on the safest principles, and with the most tender regard for the interests, feelings, and sympathies of all classes—for those who have thriven as well as those who have suffered by the previous policy.

This course of action describes in a few words the secret and the success of Sir Robert Peel's ministerial career. It has been alleged against him that he never anticipates—always lags behind public opinion. It is true. He is essentially a practical man, and never jeopardizes success by experimental trickery. The body politic, like the physical frame was formed for nobler uses. He has tact, judgment, and a thorough appreciation of character. Once in action, his indomitable energy braves all dangers, bears down all opposition.

But these preliminary remarks are keeping us from the object at which we desire to arrive: to point out to our readers the most striking features in the plan for the fiscal regeneration of the country, which Sir Robert Peel, in a four hours' speech, introduced to the House of Commons on the 27th instant. In that speech he took an elaborate review of the fiscal condition of the country, and announced the reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interests. He impressed upon the manufacturers the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up whatever limited amount of protection they now enjoy from foreign competition in the shape of prohibitory duties; and the duties so imposed he announced his intention of reducing to a nominal amount. But this appeal to the manufacturers is useless; they have long since publicly repudiated the benefits of all protecting duties; have declared that they seek for no aid beyond free scope for the exercise of their talents in the open markets of the world; and have often said in substance of the agriculturist, "do thou likewise." The timber duties are to undergo a revision, but into the details of the change he did not enter, reserving it for another day.

For the reductions on tallow, on paper hangings, on soap and candles, on boots and shoes, on foreign spirits, on clover and other seeds, on provisions, (fresh and salted), on vegetables, on foreign made carriages, we must refer to our ample report of the speech itself in another column. We can do little more than indicate in this place, *currente calamo*, the primary heads of the scheme. Sugar, that great article of colonial produce, which, next to the corn laws, has been most virulently assailed on account of the tenacity with which the Minister has clung in screening it from competition, is still to be more or less protected. Slave-grown sugar he still regarded as an abomination; but the duty on foreign free-labor sugar is to be reduced 3s. 6d. per cwt.—The corn laws he proposes to abolish totally and unconditionally, on the first of February, 1849, and in the mean time a modified sliding-scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence. For instance, when the price of corn is under 38s the duty will be 10s.; when above 38s, and under 40s., the duty will be 9s.; and so on, the duty declining 1s. with a rise in the price of 1s. until the price reaches 53s., when a permanent duty of 4s. is to take place. In order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by Government for the improvement of agriculture. The law of settlement is to be altered, so that, after a servitude or residence of five years in a manufacturing district, the peasant who has left the plough for the factory must receive parochial aid, if he require it, from the place of his adoption, not the place of his nativity; the same with regard to his children and his widow. Moreover, the highway rates are to be remodelled on a plan which is to save a tug at the agricultural purse; and various other charges, hitherto paid out of county rates, such as the expenses of convicted prisoners, of prosecutions at sessions,

the education of the workhouse children, &c., are to be paid in future by the State. In a word, the new scheme is as near an approximation to the principles of free trade as can be safely consistent with the policy of a country which has its credit to support and the interest of an overwhelming national debt to pay. Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged the principle that duties ought to be levied for revenue and not for protection, and his future policy, it is clear, will be directed to that end. But it would be too much to assume that he can carry out the new course of action which he has now entered without a struggle, and a desperate struggle, too, with the powerful interests which believe themselves to be jeopardized. The protectionists are boiling with fury, and the language recently held in the House of Lords by the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham indicate the fierce passions which sway the breasts of British landlords towards the most clear-headed practical statesman of his age. Agriculture, they say, cannot exist without protection; but Peel says it must exist without it at the end of three years.

Thus arrayed, the hostile forces face each other with scowling front, and in the centre stands Peel, looking gravely on, preserving a placid dignity in the midst of the onslaught from either party. In the House of Commons he is omnipotent, and, however furiously the war may rage out of doors, it is believed that he will be enabled to carry his tariff by a majority of eighty—certainly by more than fifty. When matters come to a crisis, and the free-traders in the popular branch of the Legislature have to decide between sacrificing Peel and his plans, they will become, it is believed, less crotchety and more practical.

Looking at the question, then, in every point of view, taking into account the present position of parties, the advent of a new election, the flush of triumph which mantles the cheeks of the free-traders, the gloom and anger which reign in the faces of the protectionists—viewing the state of the registry, the condition of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of an excitement except on the great question of free-trade—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Robert Peel will pass his new tariff triumphantly, but that he will do so in the present Parliament.

Mr. Cobden has published an address to the farmers of England on the proposition of Sir R. Peel, relative to corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the corn laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the Ministerial term of three years.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The European Times of the 4th inst. says: "The commercial intelligence which goes out by this packet is necessarily of a meager and unsatisfactory kind. A state of transition is, of all others, the most unfavorable for the requirements of trade, for the uncertainty which precedes the change unhinges the operations alike of buyer and seller, of exporter and importer."

"The new policy of the United States, as indicated in the report of the American Secretary of the Treasury, has commanded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the report in the great speech in which he introduced the new Tariff, and subsequently, at the request of Lord Montagu, the Government consented to reprint the document, and place it on the tables of both Houses of Parliament—an honor which was probably never awarded to any similar document before. All these facts prove the desire which the British Government has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and as business like as possible."

"Markets, as we before stated, are all more or less affected by the Premier's financial exposure; and business can hardly be expected to resume its healthy tone until it is known whether the measure will pass or be rejected—whether there will be a dissolution of Parliament this year or next."

"The intelligence which has come to hand from the United States shows the angry discussions which have taken place in Congress, but the cotton market has not been touched by it. Pacific people here, connected by business relations with America, express wonder that Mr. John Quincy Adams, the steady and consistent friend of peace, should have shown the effects of age, on an otherwise vigorous intellect, by pandering to the prejudices and policy of the war-party. Notwithstanding the bluster which is uttered in Congress, people here cannot bring themselves seriously to contemplate a war about Oregon; it appears too absurd for serious attention. Nevertheless, it is in the power of hasty and intemperate people to precipitate matters beyond the possibility of redemption. The mention of the Oregon dispute in the British Parliament contrasts strikingly with the warfare of American Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Sturdy Republicans might take, in this respect, an example of forbearance and gentlemanly deportment from the speeches of Hume, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord

John Russell, on the second night of the session."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the first night of the session, the Ministerial and the Opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late Ministerial crisis. Their explanations now belong to history.—Their interest is merged in the still greater plans for the future which the financial scheme of the Premier has developed.

Peel, it would seem, supported by two or three of his colleagues, wished to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free when the potato disease became alarming. The majority of the Cabinet opposed his views, and finding their differences only widened by discussion, they went in a body to the Isle of Wight, where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignation in her hands.—The subsequent results are potent to the world. To Lord John Russell was confided the task of forming a Cabinet, which broke down through the difference between Lord Grey and Palmerston. Our republican readers who take an interest in the style of communication between the Sovereign and her advisers for the time being, will peruse the notes which the present and the expectant Premier addressed to her Majesty during the ministerial interregnum. The grammatical construction of the notes has undergone much torture by the San reporters of the rival statesmen in the press.

On the first night of the session the interest centered in the Ministerial explanations. These explanations were principally confined to the popular branch of the Legislature, for the theme was evidently distasteful to the seceder, Lord Stanley.

On a subsequent night, however, the Duke of Richmond called upon the Duke of Wellington to supply his version, and he prefaced the request by asking whether the hero of a hundred fights had received her Majesty's permission to do so. The Duke, with the frankness and promptness which mark his conduct, immediately launched into a history of the affair. It was a very different story from that of his oily and appearance-loving colleague at the head of the Government. The Cabinet differed about the corn-laws, but he disliked a difference in the Cabinet more. To preserve unanimity of opinion he was ready to sacrifice any law—to give up any pet scheme. Accordingly, when the Whigs, through divided councils, broke down, Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Duke, who was in the country at the time telling him that he would meet Parliament alone, if necessary, and propose a repeal of the corn laws. The Duke immediately gave in his adhesion, and highly praised the "pluck" of his right honorable friend in coming to such a determination; it was what he would have done himself under the pressure of similar circumstances. Altogether, the Duke's explanation showed how differently education and character cause men to view the same facts. The large and comprehensive vision of the statesman contrasts amusingly, in this instance, with the narrower range of the military disciplinarian.

The election for the West Riding of Yorkshire will take place in a day or two, when Lord Morpeth will be returned without opposition.

The Cabinet remains as apparently unaltered as if they had been expressly installed in power to carry out the free trade theories of Cobden and his allies. Amongst the resignations of members of Parliament may be mentioned that of Lord Ashley. The other evening he again introduced what is termed the ten hours' bill, a measure which, it will be recollected, nearly upset the Government a year or two back. His lordship has resigned on the plea that, as he was sent to Parliament to support the corn laws, which he can no longer do, since his opinions have undergone a change, his constituents have a right to a return of the trust they reposed in him. It is more than suspected that other reasons have induced his resignation.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuilleries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missive in the President's message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers. Mr. King is sadly too thin-skinned; and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through Mr. Guizot, to the public against the strictures of a newspaper. A high diplomatic functionary ought to be above this. The Times returns to the charge, and scarifies Mr. King unmercifully. Mr. King's letter is rhetorical and inflated; that of Mr. Guizot brief, cold, and to the point. A press of matter yesterday has crowded out this correspondence, the comprehension of which would have been incomplete without the article from the Times, which provoked it, and the rejoinder.

From Harrisburg.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 12, 1846.

A number of petitions were presented, and several private bills of an unimportant character reported.

On motion of Mr. Ebaugh, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill taxing the property of all corporations for county, State and School purposes, in the same manner that individual property is now taxed.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the amendments made by the House to the tariff resolutions.

Mr. Sanderson took the floor, and made an able speech in opposition to the House amendments.

Mr. Stergere moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House amendment, and to insert the following:

That for the purpose of preventing a reduction of the tariff of 1842, and of relieving the people of Pennsylvania as much as possible from the heavy taxation that now oppresses them, our Senators and Representatives in Congress be further requested to sustain the measure of distributing the money arising from sales of the public lands, among the respective States, under which Pennsylvania would be entitled to receive, as appears by the official reports for the last year, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars annually.

And on the question to agree to the motion to strike out, the vote stood—yeas 15, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Dunlap, Gibbons, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagonseller, Williamson—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Rahn, Ross, Stergere, Sherwood, Speaker—16.

The question recurring on the House amendment, a division of the question was called for.

The first division (in opposition to a National Bank) was adopted—yeas 19, nays 9, as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gillis, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Rahn, Ross, Sanderson, Stergere, Wagonseller, Sherwood, Speaker—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carson, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sullivan, Williamson—9.

The second division (against the division of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States) was lost—yeas 15, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gillis, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Rahn, Ross, Sanderson, Stergere, Sherwood, Speaker—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Dunlap, Ebaugh, Gibbons, Heckman, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagonseller, Williamson—17.

The third division (in favor of a Constitutional Treasury, and the separation of the Government from the Banks) was adopted—yeas 17, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Benner, Bigler, Black, Chapman, Creacraft, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Fegely, Gillis, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Rahn, Ross, Stergere, Sherwood, Speaker—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Carson, Crabb, Darragh, Dunlap, Gibbons, Jordan, Morrison, Quay, Sanderson, Smith, Sullivan, Wagonseller, Williamson—14.

So the resolutions go back again to the House for the further consideration of that body.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 17, 1846.

The House passed the following bills, which had been prepared this morning:

A further supplement to the act to establish the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Union railroad company.

An act to provide for the construction of an inlet lock near Breach Grove on the North Branch Division, of the Pennsylvania canal.

An act to change the name of Elias Abrams, to Elias Charles Abrams.

An act authorizing the Canal Commissioners to examine the claim of Benjamin Bear for damages sustained by the erection of the Muncy dam.

An act in relation to the accounts of Daniel Washbaugh.

An act to authorize the Burgesses of the borough of Adamsburg, in the county of Westmoreland, to purchase real estate for school purposes.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to build a toll bridge over the river Schuylkill, at Port Kennedy, between the townships of Upper Merion and Norristown, Montgomery county.

An act relative to a certain drain in Dauphin county.

An act to provide a more effectual and economical mode of collecting State and county taxes, in the county of Delaware.

An act for the relief of Christopher Overly, Elizabeth Davidson, and others, soldiers and widows of the Revolutionary and Indian wars.

An act to incorporate the Harrisburg Town Hall company.

An act to refund a certain amount of money paid by Henry Sively, to the Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the Canal Commissioners, to investigate the claim of Abram Lawshe, and others, contractors on section No. 75, on the North Branch Extension of the Pennsylvania canal.

An act changing the name of Joshua Henshaw Belcher, to that of Joshua Sidney Henshaw, and Margaret Grey, to Margaret Loesor.

An act perfecting the acknowledgement of a deed from T. J. Barnett, and Elizabeth his wife, to Charles Shaw.

An act authorizing the Guardians of the minor children of Henry Hermans, deceased, to perfect the division of the real estate of said deceased.

An act authorizing the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, to appoint township Treasurers for the present year.

An act for the correction of an error in the record of the last will and testament of John Becket, late of the county of Westmoreland, deceased.

An act relative to Notaries Public in Dauphin county.

An act relative to certain claims for damages on the Columbia railroad.

A resolution to authorize the Superintendent of Common Schools, to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, in favor of the Treasurer of the school district of Spring Creek township, Warren county.

A further supplement to the act to incorporate the Beaver meadow railroad and coal company.

An act to authorize the Auditor General to re-examine the accounts of Jacob Zeigler, late Superintendent of the Gettysburg railroad.

A supplement to an act, entitled An act relating to Mechanic's liens.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, county of Philadelphia, to alter the survey and regulation of Haydock street, in said district.

An act to diminish the width of the Susquehanna avenue county of Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act, entitled An act relative to public roads in certain counties therein named passed 24th February, 1845.

A supplement to an act, entitled An act to prevent the hunting of deer in the county of Warren. Adjourned.

Attempt to Bribe.

Quite "a breeze" was raised in the House of Representatives yesterday in consequence of a statement made to the House by Mr. PIOLLET, that an attempt had been made by a Mr. McCook, to bribe him. Mr. P.'s statement was to the effect that Mr. McCook had offered him FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS if he, as a member of the committee on Banks, would agree to report in favor of the Lehigh County Bank, now pending before that committee, and that he yesterday morning actually gave him four hundred dollars of the money, the other hundred to be given him when the object was accomplished. The money was given to Mr. P. at his room, and on the meeting of the House he made his statement, laid the money on the Speaker's table, and left the matter at the disposition of the House.

A committee of investigation was at once appointed, and Mr. McCook was placed in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

The committee are Messrs. Knox, Galoway, Trego, Gwinn, and Nicholson. They had a meeting last evening, and Mr. Piollet and other witnesses were examined. From the testimony thus far elicited, it appears that Mr. Piollet, when first approached on the subject, stated the matter to Mr. Burrell, and Mr. Laporte, and they advised him to lead McCook on to a full development of his object and intention, with a view to making a full exposure. The investigation will be continued to-day, and will be published in full, when the public will be able to form a correct opinion in relation to the whole matter.

Mr. McCook is a citizen of Ohio, but is interested in some manner in this Lehigh Bank bill.—Pa. Intel.

In the House of Representatives, on the 21st Feb. Mr. Knox, from the majority of the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred, made a lengthy report of the case of an alleged attempt to bribe Victor E. Piollet, Esq. by Daniel McCook, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Attorney General or his Deputy, in the county of Dauphin, be requested to take the necessary steps to arrest and bring to trial in said county, the person of Daniel McCook, upon the charge of having attempted by the payment of money corruptly to procure the vote of Victor E. Piollet, Esq. a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favor of the Lehigh County Bank, and that upon the issuing of the warrant of arrest, the Sergeant at Arms be directed to deliver to the proper officer the person of said Daniel McCook.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Trego, from the minority of said committee made a report, concurring mainly in the views of the majority, but differing from that majority as to the expediency of passing the first resolution attached to their report.

Mr. Burrell moved that 2000 copies in English and 500 in German of said report be printed for the use of the House. Agreed to.

The Pennsylvania Telegraph publishes the whole of the evidence, the sum and substance of which is contained in the above article from the Intelligencer, and remarks upon it as follows:

The Bribery Investigation.

We publish to-day the balance of the testimony taken in this extraordinary case—extraordinary in every sense of the word—being extraordinary in its iniquity and extraordinary in its dismissal—and which may be still more extraordinary

in its final result. We feel as indifferent as any one can in the whole matter. It is amongst the Locofocos entirely—those who have been held up as the Simon Pures of the party. And, however criminal they are, we feel that justice only, should be meted out to those who are innocent, and who only are placed in a situation to be injured by the transaction.

From all evidence elicited it is clear that the Lehigh County Bank, has had no agency in the matter whatever. Nor has its principal stockholder, Moses Y. Beach.

The course of Mr. McCook, appears to have been a voluntary one, and his acts governed by his own knowledge of Locofoco Legislators. He was at Washington City, where he found much anxiety expressed on the part of his political friends for sustaining the Bank, and feeling a deep interest himself, he came to Harrisburg, of his own accord, to operate in favor of it, by "despelling the prejudice that has pursued it from the commencement of its operations. In this way he became inveigled by Piollet, Laporte and Burrell, and the whole demerits of the transaction, on that side of the question must fall upon him—the Bank stands unscathed and unimpaired.

It would be extraordinary indeed, if a Bank were to send a man here to buy itself through the Legislature, without putting the means into his hands, unless it thought the members of the Legislature could be purchased for about the price of calves in the market. If McCook had originally had any such intention, it is clear that he would have been prepared for it, and not obliged to run around amongst his friends, to raise the paltry sum of \$400, and that too by borrowing their pocket-pieces! This fact is sufficient to clear the Bank, or Mr. M. Y. Beach, who was in New York at the time, of any knowledge or participation in the affair.

Since the bribery case turned up we have examined the Report of the Auditor General relative to the Banks of the Commonwealth, and find that it stands as sound and on as firm a basis as any bank in the Commonwealth. And if that is the criterion of a good institution, there is not one in the Commonwealth more deserving of public confidence. Still, if Locofocoism has marked it for a victim, it is likely to be offered up to appease the wrath of the individual liability patriots, whose peculiar desire is to see the banks and the energies of the people crushed.

From the New York Tribune.

Dreadful Shipwreck—Disastrous Results of the Storm.

The severe North-East storm of Saturday night and Sunday was attended with most disastrous consequences to life and property. There is at present reason for supposing that upward of sixty lives have been lost. Eight vessels are ashore on Squam Beach, and the crews and passengers must have perished within sight of the land. The following are the particulars as far as they are correctly ascertained:—

The ship John Minton, Capt. Stark, New York and New Orleans packet, went ashore on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock. Five of the sailors and one passenger reached the shore, much exhausted. Capt. and wife, their children and servant, and thirty-seven persons, passengers or sailors perished in attempting to save themselves. Ship Orleans, Capt. —, New York and New Orleans packet, was driven ashore on Saturday night, soon after the storm commenced. Total loss: Seven and missing not ascertained. Schooner Alabama, from Philadelphia for New York, went ashore on Saturday night during the height of the storm, and every soul on board perished. Seven in all. Vessel a total loss. The following was received yesterday by the Underwriters:—

SQUAM BEACH, N. J., Feb. 15.

The bark New Jersey, Capt. Lewis, came on the beach this morning, in the severest gale we have had in ten years. Cargo will be saved. Vessel lost—cargo cotton.

The Swedish bark Lotty, of Gefle, from N. Y. 3 days for Antwerp. Captain and mate lost. Crew ashore in a bad state.

Also, a schooner, said to be the Alabama, came ashore on the south side of Squam. Crew all perished.

LONG BEACH, Feb. 15.

The schr. Register from Newbern, 900 bbls. Turpentine, ashore opposite the Highlands, cargo strewn along the beach—one passenger saved.

Schr. Pioneer from Brandywine bound to New Haven, also ashore; will be saved in damaged state. Vessel may be got off.

Pilot boat Eleanor ashore near the Pioneer—lays high and dry.

There are eight vessels near Squam. The cargo of the John Minton, consisting of cotton, sugar, molasses and lead in pigs. All lost. Cargo of the Orleans. The Alabama was loaded with liquors, spices, loaf sugar, nails, hides, &c. All lost.

The persons saved were hospitably treated by the people of Point Pleasant, at Squam Inlet, and every attention bestowed upon them that their deplorable condition required.

The surf was still running very high on Sunday night, and no communication had been held with the vessels that still held together. One of the bodies, that of a young man, from the schooner Alabama was found on beach on Sunday morning, having come ashore in the night.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, the schr. Oran, sloop Ontario and sloop George Washington broke a drift from the foot of Jay street, when two citizens belonging to one of the vessels, it is supposed, were drowned.—Captain James W. Johnson and his son

W. G., the latter in attempting to save his father. No damage to the vessel.

The ship Avalanche, from Matanzas, reported ashore on the mud flats between Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands, has two lighters alongside discharging her cargo. The steamer Hercules will go to her assistance at high water. She will probably be got off without damage.

The brig Robert Bruce, from Balize, reported ashore, has been got off without damage, and is up alongside the wharf.

The schr. Senator, from Norfolk, lying at anchor off the Battery, was drove from her moorings on Sunday morning, by the North-East snow-storm, and drifted off the Quarantine ground, Staten Island. She was taken in tow yesterday morning by the steamer Hercules and brought up to the city.

The fishing smack Princess, Acker, lying at anchor in the lower bay on Sunday morning, from the violence of the storm lost both anchors and was obliged to cut away the mast to keep the vessel from going ashore. She was towed up to the city by her own boat. Capt. Acker reports he saw two square rigged vessels ashore on Staten Island near the Red Bank.

The East and North Rivers are very much obstructed by large fields of floating ice.

Mr. Polk's Blunders.

A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, thus refers to the course the Administration has been pursuing in regard to the Oregon Question:

The government has run itself into a morass, upon this Oregon question, where it cannot advance, retreat nor stand still but with disgrace. It has managed the whole affair in an unstatesmanlike, injudicious manner. Mr. Polk, in the first place, echoing the Baltimore Convention, declared our title to the whole "clear and unquestionable," while that very question was the subject of negotiation. What next? Why, notwithstanding our "clear unquestionable" title to the whole territory, he offers to give up nearly one-half! Statesmanlike, truly! The offer being rejected (foolishly, as I think) on the ground that it was not as good as one as had been twice made before, Mr. Polk withdraws it in a pet, and reiterates "our title to the whole is clear and unquestionable." The British government next offer to submit an equitable division of the territory to arbitration; this is very properly rejected, on the ground that its acceptance would be an admission that the British title to the whole was as good as ours; but nothing is said about rejecting arbitration altogether, and no proposition is made on our part. The British minister then offers to submit the question of title to arbitration, not to a crowned head, but to citizens of both countries, or to a board of distinguished jurists or civilians. This surely was a fair, frank, and unexceptionable offer; but it was rejected, and the British minister was then virtually told that he need not make any more offers of arbitration, because none would be accepted however unexceptionable they might be. And here the negotiation rests for the present. Our government knows that the British will never give up that portion of the territory north of the 49th, yet they claim it, and at the same time declare most positively that there will be no war, and show the sincerity of their belief that there will be none, by utterly neglecting to make the least preparation for war, or to put the country in a state of defence!

Death of Dr. John F. Braddee.

Dr. JOHN F. BRADDEE, of Uniontown, Fayette County, says this morning's Despatch, died on Friday night last, in the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny City, of Pulmonary consumption. Dr. BRADDEE was doubtless the most extensive mail-robber in the Union, having committed depredations to an amount exceeding \$100,000, in the fall of 1840, of which he was convicted in May, 1841, and sentenced by John BALDWIN, of the U. S. Court, to TEN YEARS imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, nearly five years of which he had served, at the time of his death.

At the head of a well-organized band of counterfeiters and robbers, he was, for a time, the very terror of the neighborhood in which he resided—but, so cunning, withal, that time and talents were required to fasten upon him the evidence of his guilt. To Dr. Kennedy, then mail agent, the community is indebted for his detection, which, notwithstanding his wealth, was speedily followed by a conviction, which dispersed his gang, and rid the country of so great a nuisance.

During his illness, BRADDEE made a very full confession of his misdeeds, acknowledging the justice of his fate, and giving particulars not before known. If we can possibly obtain this, it will appear in our columns.

Mr. BRADDEE, at his death, was about forty years of age, and previous to his conviction, had been accustomed to an active life, which doubtless rendered his confinement more severe.

His wife, who clung to him in adversity, with all the affection of woman's nature, is now residing at Uniontown Pennsylvania.—Pitts. American.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ships Falmouth, Commander JARVIS, bearing the pennant of Commodore DRIV CONNER, John Adams, Commander McCLENNY, and St. Mary's, Commander SANDERS, sailed from Pensacola on Monday, the 9th ult., for Vera Cruz.

The steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. FITZGERALD, and the brig Somers, Commander INGHAM, were left at Pensacola. The former, it is said, is all ready for sea, and waiting for despatches for Mr. SLIDELL, which were daily expected from Washington.

Electrical Phenomenon.

An account of human electricity was given in a number of Silliman's Journal some time ago, which might, if carried out, lead to some important conclusions in respect to human phenomena heretofore unexplained. The subject became so electric that sparks were drawn from and even spontaneously issued from the ends of her fingers. During this time an intense Aurora showed itself.—These phenomena continued for several months, the sparks being readily given out whenever the lady approached any conductor of electricity. She could touch nothing metallic, without emitting an electrical spark, which was annoying circumstance to her.—These appearances were proportionally heightened when the air was warm, and the lady was in good spirits. During cold weather, and when she was in a melancholy mood these phenomena were suspended.—When sitting at a stove with her feet upon the metal edge, the sparks were drawn out at intervals of a few seconds—from 3 to 6 sparks per minute. The lady was about 30 years of age, of sedentary habits, and rather sickly. She had suffered from rheumatic and neuralgic affections about two years prior to this time.

Living in London.

Du Solle, in one of his late inimitable letters from London, gives us the following information as to the price of provisions in that great metropolis:—

"Luxuries of all kinds are exceedingly expensive; and even the ordinary necessities of life are rendered very high by the policy of universal taxation. Just now the price of bread is twenty cents per loaf; of beef eighteen cents and mutton sixteen cents per pound; of potatoes eighty cents per bushel. Delicacies of the humbler kind, and such as are eaten by the multitude at home, present a still sorer aspect. Fowls, (and, by the way, the poultryer's shops are seen here almost as frequently as butcher's ditto,) being at present \$2.50 a pair, geese \$3.00, and turkeys \$5.00 each, if of excellent quality. On the whole, then, this is a capital place of abode for the millionaire, but it affords an extremely small chance for an enjoyment of the good things of this life, to those whose daily toil is all that can be depended upon for that purpose."

A Melancholy Picture.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says, that the District of Moyamensing, in that county, has a population of 14,000. It has ten licensed taverns, and 242 grogeries, 1775 human beings that can neither read nor write, over 45 year of age, and during the past two years there have been sold, in small quantities, over 10,000 barrels of liquor. Over 1,000 sober men made drunkards, over 260 families ruined, over 900 children left destitute, 100 coroner's inquests, and over 1,000 persons sent by the committing magistrates to prison!

THE EMIGRATING SPIRIT OF AMERICANS.—The Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois, himself an emigrant to that State from New Hampshire, in a late speech thus happily hits off the emigrating spirit of Americans: "He had a friend in Ohio, as long ago as it was on the frontier. He had been moving away from the inroads of society, until he had reached the banks of the Mississippi, and was about to move again. He asked him his reason. He said it was the dying advice of his father, 'to keep twenty miles beyond law and calomel, and a doctor and a lawyer were within fifteen miles, and he thought it time to go.'"

The barque Bayfield, which left Liverpool on the 22d of October last with a cargo of gunpowder, spirits, &c. bound for the west coast of Africa, was struck by lightning on the 25th of November, and set on fire directly over the magazine. After ineffectual attempts to extinguish the fire, the crew took to the boats. Being about three hundred miles distant from Sierra Leone, which was the nearest port, they made for it, and after nine days of want and suffering, without a particle of provisions or fresh water, they succeeded in reaching that place with the loss of three of their number who died from starvation.—Balt. Amer.

We learn from New Orleans, under date of February 13, that Gen. TAYLOR, in command of the United States troops at Corpus Christi, has received orders to break up that encampment and move to the Boca del Rio, (mouth of the Rio Grande), and there take up a position. It was thought that the army would commence the march in the course of two or three weeks, or as soon as the means of transportation are in readiness.

Mr. Cook, a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, died a few days, since at his boarding house in Boston. Mr. C. was 82 years of age—the oldest man in the Legislature. He had been elected by the joint votes of both parties in the town of Richmond. He had never before seen Boston, and it is stated that his death was caused by the excitement consequent on the novelty of all around him.

OREGON.—The news from this country by the Bull, from Columbia river, and 25 days from Monterey, is not of much moment. Mr. Abernathy is governor of the territory. A late census gives nearly 3000 for the total population, and these live very much scattered. The year's immigration had not arrived.

The Mormons it is said, will leave Nauvoo, next spring, as was expected, but some sort of compromise has been made with a political party, by which they are to be permitted to remain in the State.

WANTED.

An apprentice to the Hating business, A wanted. One from 16 to 17 years of age, of industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately.

Jan 13 JOHN C. KURTZ.
Feb. 3, 1846—6t.

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$4 25 a 5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 80
Rye, "	60 a 0 70
Corn, "	60 a 0 65
Oats, "	55 a 0 40
Potatoes, "	40 a 0 50
Apples, "	50 a 0 71
" dried "	1 00 a 1 00
Peaches dried "	1 50 a 2 00
Butter, per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef, "	8 a 0 4
Veal, "	8 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	\$4 20 a 4 25
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 0 55
Corn	40 a 0 40
Oats	33 a 0 37
Barley,	00 a 0 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 0 08
Pork	00 a 0 00
Lard,	7 a 0 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 0 00
" rough	4 a 0 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 0 00
" roll,	8 a 0 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 0 00
" Goshen,	00 a 0 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 0 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 0 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 60
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 0 35

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	1
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.,	pa
Doylesstown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers & Drovers' Bank Waynesburg	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Mant's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	1
Ohio.	

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	14
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

dec 10 J J & H F SCHREIBER

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.
Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at \$2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

I Love the Ladies Every One.

BY JAMES STILLMAN.

I love the ladies, every one
The laughing ripe brunette;
Those dark eyed daughters of the sun,
With tresses black as jet.

What rapture in their glances glow,
Rich tints their cheeks disclose,
And in the little dimples there,
Young smiling Love repose.

I love the ladies, every one,
The blonde so soft and fair,
With looks so mild and languishing,
And bright and golden hair;
How lovely are their sylph-like forms,
Their alabaster hue,
And their blushes far more beautiful
Than rose buds bathed in dew.

I love the ladies every one,
E'en those whose graceless forms
Are rugged as the oak that's borne
A hundred winter's storms.
The young, the old, the stout, the thin,
The short as well as tall,
Widows and wives, matrons, and maids,
O, yes, I love them all.

I love the ladies, every one,
None but a wretch would flout 'em
This world would be a lonely place,
If we were left without 'em.
But lighted by a woman's smile,
Away, all gloom is driven,
And the most humble home appears
Almost a little heaven.

I love the ladies every one—
They're angels all, God bless 'em
And what can greater pleasure give,
Than to comfort and caress 'em.
I call myself a temperance man,
So I'll drink their health in water—
Here's to the mother's one and all,
And every mother's daughter.

I want a Beau.

I want a beau!—I want a beau!
'Tis sweet, at least they tell me so,
To waltz or walk or sail, or row,
With him you mean to marry.

And then—but O! it must be sweet!
To have him kneeling at one's feet,
And hear him there his vows repeat!
By Jove, but I will marry!

I'm old enough to have a beau!
And oft I tell my mamma so;
As often she replies, "Oh, no!
You are too young to marry!"

Odd looks! 'tis always thus with those
Within whose bosoms coldly flows
The streams of love, to bells and beaux
Who have a mind to marry.

Maids who have their hearts for sale
Some forty years—whose charms are stale
May—and they have cause to rail
At those who wish to marry!

And ma's who, by experience taught,
Know all the bliss with which is fraught
The wedded life, I think should nought
Object when girls would marry.

From the Buffalo Daily Express.

The Speed of Lightning.

An occurrence took place between Albany and Utica during the past week, that shows with what rapidity communications may be made and to what utility the Magnetic Telegraph may be applied. The circumstances are related to us, are that a gentleman died in Albany, making his will, and giving directions that his body should be removed to Massachusetts for burial. Upon opening the will, it was discovered that he had bequeathed a large portion of his property to a young lady, then in Utica. The time for advising her of the fact was short before burial must of necessity take place. The friends had recourse to the Magnetic Telegraph to convey the intelligence of her good fortune, and to inquire if the cars were then at Utica, desiring her immediate attention at Albany. The result was, that in ten minutes from the time the communication was started from Albany, the young lady was in the cars at Utica, taking leave of her friends, ready to be whisked off to Albany.

The usefulness and convenience of the Telegraph is being tested in an hundred ways. The Members of the Bar use it almost hourly.

A Western Merchant who purchasing from here, not finding the particular kind he wanted, supposed he should have to send to New York, but by asking a question upon the wires, he was answered that he could supply himself at the store of Sanger & Benedict, Utica.

On Saturday Gen. Yates, who, with Dr. Nott was looking at the operation of the Telegraph, requested Mr. Carter to inquire whether the Western Cars had arrived at Utica from the West. The answer was "No." In ten minutes the question was repeated, and the answer "Yes," was returned. The General then sent an order for a Salmon Trout, which, in the event of its coming by the Cars, he promised to divide with Dr. Nott, so that each might dine from a Fish ordered from Utica (96 miles) at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. When the Cars arrived, the Salmon Trout, as per order, made its appearance!—Albany Journal.

Naval Anecdote.

Before the war, says the Nautical Magazine, Captain Carden and the Macedonian, were in Norfolk; Ducatur was there too, and a warm intimacy soon joined in friendship two kindred hearts. While discussing naval affairs one day, Carden said: "Ducatur, your ships are good enough, and you are a clever set of fellows; but what practice have you in war? There's the rub. One of these days we will probably have a brush together, and if I catch your ship at sea, I will knock her into a cocked hat, Stephen." "Will you?" said Ducatur; "I will bet you a hat on it." The bet was agreed on, and the conversation changed. But a few months elapsed ere the war that had been threatening commenced, and the two captains, by some singular coincidence, met. The results of the action are known. Captain Carden, on going on board the United States, was received by a Lieutenant at the gangway, to whom he tendered his sword. "Not to me, sir," said the officer, "but to the Captain." "And where is the Captain?" said the embarrassed Englishman. "He is standing in a tarpaulin hat and round jacket." Carden went aft—and his feelings on meeting, under such circumstances, his old friend, may be imagined. As he offered his sword to Ducatur, the officer said: "No, Carden, I never take the sword of a brave man—you have fought gallantly. But," said he, laying his hands on the other's shoulder, "I will take that hat my dear fellow." In transferring to the United States the suite of Capt. Carden, a fine band was included. In the afternoon, when dinner was announced in the cabin, Capt. Carden said to Ducatur: "Those musicians are very skilful, and I have always had them on deck while at dinner." "Very well," said Ducatur, "we will have them up." The band was ordered on deck to play, and Com. Ducatur was asked what air he would like to hear. "Let them play Britannia Rules the Wave," said he, with a slight laugh.

Nullifying a Pardon.

Sometime last fall a pedlar was convicted in Cumberland county of selling goods without license and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50. In default of which he was committed to prison. He immediately received a pardon from Governor Shunk, remitting the fine. A motion was then made to the Court for a rule to show why the fine should not be set aside on the ground that the defendant had obtained a remission of the fine by the Governor's Pardon. When the rule came up it was argued by the defendant that the Governor has the power of remitting any fine due the commonwealth before the money is actually paid. It was contended on the other side that the commonwealth had nothing to do with this fine, as one half was to go to the county and the other half to the informer, and that, therefore the Governor could not remit the fine, as the informer and the county had obtained a vested interest. Judge Hepburn, sustained this view of the case, and accordingly decided that the pardon was ineffectual to relieve the defendant from the fine. The Judge's opinion is given in full in the Carlisle Volunteer, from which we gather these facts, and we believe it fully sustains the position he has taken in the matter. The independence he has shown in resisting the improper interference of the Executive with the ends of justice, we hope will have the effect to restrain him from exercising his pardoning power in all doubtful cases, if nothing more.—Lancaster Union.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The schooner Patuxent was recently captured by the American ship YORKTOWN, on the coast of Africa, as being engaged in the slave-trade. Both vessels put into Bermuda, from whence they are hourly expected to arrive.

The Liberia Herald states that the slavers at Gallinas are at length forced into a rather unpleasant predicament. They have been lately so closely watched by the cruisers as not to be able to ship any slaves since the Atlanta left. The Patuxent's cargo of three hundred was ready, (as the Herald states,) and had been marched down to Cape Mount, somewhere in the vicinity of which they would have been shipped in two or three days, if she had not been taken. This last hope being cut off, it seems, the slavers, in despair of an opportunity to ship, and unwilling to bear any longer the expense of feeding the slaves, emptied their barracoons, and gave away the slaves, or divided them among the head-men of the country, to labor for them as an equivalent for their food, with the promise given that they should be promptly returned when there was an opportunity to ship them.

TEXAS.—It is stated that Texas is divided into 35 counties. Galveston is the largest city, and Houston the next. Austin the seat of government, has a population of 1500, and Washington about the same number. Saint Antonio de Bexar, the oldest town in the State, has the largest church & monastery in the country & has fallen to a population of about 2500.

Fresh Groceries.
15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackerel, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.
CARSON & MCKNIGHT,
(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESALE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan13

Orphan's Court Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird deceased viz:

One tract of Land,
situate in Adison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker, John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—
One other tract adjoining lands of John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison, Thomas Glissen, James Wilkins and others containing 260 acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

TERMS:—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her life time, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court,
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

PRAY BE SEATED!
Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

W. M. B. COFFROTH,
WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jacob Myers, chair maker and wheelwright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, common fancy and Mahogany Chairs, bedsteads, wheels,

BUREAUS,
Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell common chairs at \$5 per set, and other articles in proportion. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

Valuable Farm AT Private Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powell and others, containing about

350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

UPLAND
will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

IRON ORE,
and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new log stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

ORCHARD,
and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr. Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.
February 10, 1846.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Southampton tp., Somerset county, on the first day of Dec. 1845, a Red Cow with white face, blind in right eye, about six years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Jan. 11. 1846.
HENRY HOSELROTE.
February 17 1845-6t

Notice.

Estate of Rogers Marshall deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Rogers Marshall, late of Stoystown borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Wednesday the 18th day of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PHOEBE MARSHALL,
Administratrix.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business
in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,
made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.
Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1845 ly.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned would hereby give notice that he intends opening a select school, on Monday the 9th day of March next, in the new school house of this borough. Instruction will be given more or less extensively in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Algebra and Land surveying, at the following rates, during a session of thirteen weeks:—

Orthography, Reading and Penmanship \$2 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 2 50
Algebra and Land surveying will be taught on reasonable terms.

Those studying the high branches will of course have the privilege of attending to the others without additional charges. Every effort will be made by the instructor to promote the advancement of those who regularly attend the school.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will be promptly answered.
A. S. RANNELLS.
Somerset, Feb 10 '46 Instructor.

Orphan's Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises on Friday the 20th day of March next the following real estate, late the property of John Kundle, deceased, to wit:—

A certain plantation
or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp., Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellent meadow.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, Trustees for the sale thereof.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING, Clerk.
Feb 17 1846-4t.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS. Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 **THREE BIG DOORS.**

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO
has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, a variety of

DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c., &c.

In selling boots and shoes.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the

Three Big Doors.
sep30 J J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq., on the National Road, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somersfield in Somerset county, to gether with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings. The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somersfield, abounding in wood and Stone coal; having a Saw Mill and Grist Mill adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a **Tavern Stand.** The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of Drives.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howell and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property.

HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
July 22 '45-4f

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

Notice.

Estate of William Barrick deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of William Barrick, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on Wednesday the 4th day of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB HOON
Jan 27 '45 6t.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been pulmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'LANE in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
Dec. 7, 1835. **OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.**

Observation.—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
They are also sold by the following agents:
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centerville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburg.
N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'LANE'S Liver Pills."
[Jan 13 '46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.
I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'LANE'S American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. **JOSIAH JACKSON,** owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'LANE'S American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'LANE'S American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'LANE'S the best article before the public. **D. CALHOUN,**
Midlin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'LANE'S American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents:
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centerville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburg.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Blank Deeds.
A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale
AT THE OFFICE